

Grandfather Knits; Grandsons Fight



THE two boys shown above are the twin 20 year old sons of Judge J. P. Ross, of Pecos, county chairman of all three Liberty loan drives and prominently identified with every war work in Reeves county. A third son, John, age 15, had an application on route to Washington for service in the aviation corps when the order suspending volunteering was published. Three younger brothers are Boy Scouts.

The aged man in the center is W. J. Woods, grandfather of these two boys, for 20 years an invalid, compelled to use a rolling chair. When the war began calling for the service of the country's men and women, he wanted to have a part, do his "bit," so decided to knit. He has finished his third sweater and is now devoting his time to socks for the boys' over there.

Corp. Jas. P. Ross, on the left, volunteered July 7, 1917, when he was not quite 19 years of age. His brother, Wm. W. Ross, joined July 3, 1918, just a year later. Both are in the company commanded by Capt. R. F. Dargatz, of El Paso, and are now overseas with him. William was in France when James joined and the two would have gone in together.

Dan Cupid Works Fast Among Yankee Boys Camped Among French Charmers

By R. J. KIRK.

SOMEWHERE in France, Aug. 21.—Romance is growing apace in the American army in France. There are six women to one man in France. So, naturally, it is not particularly difficult to arrange a "tete-a-tete" or start a "romance."

Undoubtedly thousands of American soldiers who survive this war will become the husbands of French women. Even during the first year of the American campaign in France many have already taken French girls as brides.

But the number of marriages is small in proportion to the number of engagements, as the American military authorities have looked with disfavor upon war time marriages and, while they have at times put their foot down emphatically upon the nuptial knot being tied at present, they have generally prevailed upon the soldier to delay his nuptials until "after the war."

Cupid is particularly active among regimental permanent camps. This army unit is the service of supplies or service of the rear may be stationed for months in one camp and thus the men have a chance to meet a large number of the French civilian population. Other units, especially the regiments in the zone of advance, generally are kept more on the move and have less time to fall victims to the archer.

Get to Be Bold. There is a combination of circumstances which is an efficient ally to Cupid in this campaign. The American soldier, when he begins moving or less backward in the states, seems to lose his bashfulness when he arrives in France, and, thousands of French girls, who are waiting for a chance to meet a soldier, are willing to go more than half way in forming a new acquaintance on his short "liberty" from camp. The warm-hearted French girls, who lack some of the cold, suspicious reserve of her American counterpart, also appear to be more bold.

But, let it be remarked here, the soldier committed by the Soviets, cannot further his explanation away by ignorance. The trains were stopped at different stations so that they finally were separated by distances of 50 miles from one another. Provoking incidents of all kinds were the order of the day. The warm-hearted German and Magyar prisoners were taken to a large scale. One of the prisoners, a German, was taken to a foreign minister, read: "Dispatch all German and Magyar prisoners out of the country and stop them at the same time our trains were attacked in different stations by the Soviet troops, formed mostly of German and Magyar prisoners."

Capture Enemy Guns. "I will recall a recent incident. Our train—about 400 men, armed with 10 rifles and 30 hand grenades, surrounded by a detachment of Red Guards armed with machine guns and cannon. Their commander gave our men ten minutes to surrender their arms or be shot. According to their habit, our men began negotiations. Suddenly there was heard the German command, 'Schweigen!' and the Red Guards began firing at the train. Our men jumped off the train, and in five minutes all the machine guns were in their possession. The Russian Bolsheviks disarmed and all the German and Magyar trains away with."

The Siberian government, which resides in Irkutsk and which as it appeared later, ordered this attack, can thank only the intervention of the American and French troops that it was not destroyed by our rightly embittered volunteers.

Agains Surrender Arms. "To which extent our loyalty was carried, is shown by the fact that although perforce attacked, and although we disarmed the Russian Bolsheviks in Irkutsk, we still began new negotiations with the result that we surrendered all our arms and equipment to all German and Magyar prisoners who were disarmed and disbanded, and that we would be allowed to proceed unmolested. The Siberian government guaranteed us unmolested passage, and, taught by his experience that it was dangerous to attack even unarmed Czechoslovakians, let us proceed to Vladivostok. True, this concerned only the trains in the vicinity of Irkutsk; the trains were stopped by the Russian Bolsheviks in Moscow—attacked in the same manner, but always with the same result—everywhere the Bolsheviks were disarmed."

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CZECHS NEED ONLY ARMS TO WIN; PROVE RUSSIA QUITE POWERLESS

Captain of Czechoslovak Army, Arriving in Washington From Vladivostok, Tells of Experiences of Czech Forces From the Time They Left Fighting Line in West to Go to Siberia to Embark for France.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Capt. Vladimir S. Hurban, an officer in the Czechoslovak army, which Japan and the United States have decided to aid in Siberia, has come to Washington from Vladivostok to make a report to Prof. Mamryk, commander-in-chief of the Czechoslovak army and president of the national council. Capt. Hurban has given to the Associated Press his story of the experiences of the Czechoslovak forces from the time the army of escaped prisoners fought their way eastward from Ukraine.

"The history of the origin of our army, of its operations on the Russian front, and its march across the world to the French front will some day read like a fantastic romance, before which the imagination fades into the penumbra," he said.

Organized From Prisoners. "Our army in Russia was organized from Czech and Slovak prisoners of war under almost insurmountable difficulties. We were supplied with the Russian army, and since the summer of 1917 were practically the only army on the Russian front capable of any military action in the proper sense of the word. In July, 1918, during the first revolutionary offensive under Kerensky, it was only our army that really attacked and advanced."

"When the Bolshevik soviet government signed the peace treaty at the beginning of March, our army, of about 10,000 men, was in Ukraine, near Kiev. The former Ukrainian government, to escape the Bolsheviks, threw themselves into the arms of the Germans and called for German help. When the German and Austrian armies began their advance into Ukraine, the position of our army was almost desperate. We were in a state which had concluded peace, into which, however, the Germans were advancing and occupying large territories without resistance. The Red Guards of the Soviets did not represent any real military power.

"The German advance against us in overwhelming numbers and there was danger that we would be surrounded. Our army was not covered and the Germans were liable to attack us there. We had no lines of communication behind us, no stores of materials and no reserves."

Surrender Austria's Offer. "Under these circumstances, Emperor Charles sent us a special en-

voir with the promise that if we would disarm we would be amnestied and our lands would receive autonomy. We answered that we would not negotiate with the Austrian emperor.

"As we could not hold a front, we began a retreat to the east. At first we had no plan of retreat, but the Czech army had been proclaimed a part of the Czechoslovak army on the western front, and thus allied with the French army. It was decided to transfer our army over Siberia and America to France. We began the difficult retreat from Kiev. The Germans in overwhelming force were trying to prevent our escape. About a hundred miles behind us they held the important railroad station at Bialystok, which we were obliged to pass in our train on our retreat to the east."

Four Days' Battle. "When we arrived at Bialystok the Germans were already waiting for us. There began a battle lasting four days in which they badly defeated, and which enabled us to get our trains through. The commander of the German detachment offered us a 48 hours' truce, which we accepted, for our duty was to leave Ukraine, but the truce was cancelled by the German chief commander, Linsingen, but too late; our trains had already gone away. We lost altogether about 400 men in dead, wounded and unaccountable, while we buried 1000 Germans in only one day."

"In this manner we escaped from Ukraine. Our relations with the Bolsheviks were still good. We refrained from meddling with Russian internal affairs and we tried to come to an agreement with the Bolshevik government with respect to our departure, or passage through Russia, but already signs were visible that the Bolsheviks were under German influence or because we then represented the only real power in Russia, they would try to put obstacles in our way. It would have sufficed to order one of our regiments (our army was then in March, near Moscow) to take Moscow, and in half a day there would have been no Bolshevik government. For the Germans were well armed, having taken from the front everything we could carry, to prevent us from falling into the hands of the Germans."

Each of our regiments had 200 to 300 machine guns and nobody in Russia, to say nothing of Moscow, could have at all contemplated an attempt at opposition. Moscow, moreover, would have received us with open arms."



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DENT IN HELMET CAUSE OF WOUND

Bullet Hits Marine in Throat, Swallows and Digests Missile.

Paris, France, Aug. 24.—(By Associated Press.)—The case of one American marine who went through a hail of shrapnel and machine gun fire at Cantigny and is now convalescing from a wound about the helmet at a military hospital at Neuilly, in the Paris suburbs, seems to have demonstrated that the American field helmet, commonly called by soldiers the "tin hat," is a thoroughly reliable article when put to the supreme test.

This marine owed his life to his "tin hat," and the peculiar qualities of its steel in giving slightly without shattering. In the midst of action he went down with a bullet striking the top of the helmet and passing down to the skull. He was brought back, along with the helmet which showed a deep indentation about the size of a baseball. It was this indentation which had pressed down to the scalp, making a wound and causing the helmet to shatter. But there it stopped, and the metal of the tin hat after giving to the missile a deadly flight straight toward the brain.

The trepanning operation was only slight, and the marine was well on the way to recovery.

Better Than Hardened Steel. The incident was not treated, not as a souvenir, but to be forwarded to the ordnance experts at Washington to show them the good qualities of their helmets. It is said that a hard and brittle steel, which would not have resisted without giving, would have been shattered to bits by the impact and the ball would have gone straight through the brain.

In an adjoining ward a stalwart young marine who had been in the same Cantigny fight, stood at attention with no apparent sign of wound. But the surgeon, feeling the boy's throat, nodded approvingly and then remarked that this was one of the most remarkable cases that had ever come under his observation, and probably the only case of the kind on record.

Marine Swallows Hun Bullet. A bullet had struck the soldier in the left side of the neck and had gone through to the gullet, where it stopped, and had not been swallowed, but had been swallowed into the stomach.

An X-ray examination clearly showed the ball in the intestines. Instead of removing it by an operation, the surgeons decided to wait the course of nature and see if the soldier would digest the bullet. And this he did. One of the surgeons remarked that the chances of such a thing happening were less than one in a million, but a colleague added that the chances were far less than that, as he could not recall any like case in the whole range of military surgery.

majority of them are excited people who therefore cannot organize. "The allies knowing the psychology of Russia of today, and knowing the real strength of Russia, will extend their help in the proper manner. I think that our army can be of great assistance in this regard. All the boys have learned Russian in the four years of war, and know how to speak the language. They speak the Russian people and Russian situation, and they desire only the good of Russia. It was the Czechoslovakians, who were always accused of exaggerated Russophilism by the Germans and Magyars and in the irony of fate that we had suffered much in Russia. We hope and desire that our sacrifice be not offered in vain."

AMERICANS DINE WITH KING VICTOR EMMANUEL. Italian Army Headquarters, Aug. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—The United States committee of the United States congress, which is visiting the Italian front, had dinner today with King Victor Emmanuel, who afterward conversed at length with the visitors and invited them to be present at the ceremony of presenting battle flags to assaulting troops and conferring medals upon various officers and men.

QUENCHES THE THIRST. Herford's Acid Phosphate. A teaspoonful in a glass of water is refreshing to the mouth and throat. Buy a bottle.—Adv.

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Opening MONDAY AUGUST 26.

We announce Monday, August 26th, as the initial day of our Fall Millinery Display.

From The Herald and Times and various other sources of information, you have probably noticed that certain new conditions will have a large effect upon the purchasing of your new Fall Millinery. Our opening display of Fall Millinery will convince you that you have been misinformed. Stylish and serviceable millinery will cost you no more this season than last—that is, if you accept KrackKajak service.

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A \$1000 Jane March Model

There is one Fall model in the display that stands out prominently. It is an exclusive Jane March Model, and is on sale at the economical price of \$1000. Contrary to ordinary models this hat will stay in style for many seasons and increase in value as it gets older.

The public is cordially invited to see this Fall Millinery Window Display. It not only includes hats, but aigrettes, hat pins and various 1918 styles in Millinery accessories.

Boys and Girls
Now is the time to join the Winchester Junior Rifle Corps. This is an honorary organization to encourage marksmanship among boys and girls in America. Boys and girls over 10 are eligible. Several boys in El Paso have already won marksmanship medals. Call and get an interesting booklet of rules of the Winchester Junior Rifle Corps and how to handle a rifle safely. It is free for the asking.

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HUNS USE TIN CANS TO MANUFACTURE GASES
With the American Army in France, Aug. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—A French prisoner, who escaped from the Germans and returned to his own lines, today told a story of having been forced by the Germans to work in an asphyxiating gas factory. The Frenchman said the Germans are using old tin cans in the manufacture of one of their gases.

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